Business Motices.

Gebrenmen's Hars-Spring Patterns,

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Between Liberty st and Maiden-lane.

MEALIO, HATTER.—

Braing Style just issued.

Bocure one without delay

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KNOX.—For a KNOX HAT, bright, light, neat, coming, well made and cheap, that Knox's Broad may established the 235 or down town to his older and very popular at He 120 Futton at. He can accommodate you very satisfactly.

GREEN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS

selv Church

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS for 1855, will
found represented in the immense stock of 472 M Box175, FLOWERS, BIRROWS, and Millinery Goods generally, at
11.012 Menofactory and 5 how Rome Nose 20 and 22 John180 an extent that claims the attention of all engaged in
a millinery hardness. , to an extent that millinery business

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS. MEW SPRING MAN 1 2 2 CONSTRUCTION OF STRUCK AND STRUCK

Novelties in Silk, Lack,
and
Afflique Goods,
To which he begs to
Invite the attenden of
and Short Time Supers
From every section of the country.

From every section of the country.

SILK BONNETS of the fashious now current in
Peris are offered at the ware house of E. T. WILDE, Nos 30
and 52 John-t, at prices for helow the usual rates, and ranging
from 91 upward. Millimers may depend upon the fresheat
styles, as they are received morefully from shread

NEW SILK.—We will open THIS MORNING three cases fich brains Filks at 6 p.: yard worth it /. Also, one case of superior Black allek warranted to ware wel, at 30 per cent, under their cost to import. E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 547 Broadway, cursor Leonerd at

TURKEY, VELVET, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN
GARREY at great bargains; with a large amortiment of Oil.

TURKEY, VELVEL, on the a large assortment of Carpers at great bargains; with a large assortment of Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Piano and Table Covers, & Co. E. A. Peterson & Co. about LACE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS .- Just re ceived from auction, one case of rich Lace Curtains, and fo sale at great bargains. Also, 10-0 Mansettles Quill's, al \$2.50, worth \$4. E. LEADRESTEE & Co., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard et.

PIANOS. - T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated MOLIAN PIANOS, HORACE WATERS' CO. S. CEROTATED MOLIAN PIANOS, HORACE WATERS's modern improved fixage, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be said as prices which dely competition, for each or satisfactory paper. Persons in the city, receiving orders for Pianos or Busical Instruments of any him will find it to their advantage to call.

HORACE WATERS, NO 333 Broadway.

ELEGANT BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—
There is no place like WATERS's. No 1'4 Fulton-st, to get fine Brees above and Gaiters WATERS has fairly distanced all competitors, both in the beauty and durability of his manufactures. Every person of correct taste is naturally attracted to WATERS's cettablishment. EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RAIL

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RAILBOAD BONDS — We desire to remine capitalists and others that
BY, ALERAY H NICOLAY will sell at public auctim Thus Day,
Thursday, March 29, at 114 o'clock at the discretants' Exboase, at his regular semi-weelly are, by order of the Fort
Wayne and Bouthern Railroad Company, \$220 000 of their ist
Mettages 7 For Cent Real Estate Bonds. These bonds are
certainly worthy of attention, as they are perfectly secure
without the contemplated railroad factitities, as the Real Estate
is now ab-clutely and by warrantee deed the property of the
Company, and is unknownberd, so that they are units ordinary
railroad bonds. Another advantage they possess is, that they
are exchangeable for the Real Estate mortgaged at my time,
at the option of the holder and an important feature of this
road is, that it touches every county seat on the entire roads,
sacept one, which no other road does, of its len th it is believed, in the United States. The sale will be made without extrash to huy an andoubted security for investment, to attend
the sale For further particulars, we refer to the advertisement
of the Auctionse's in another column.

MELODEONS TRIUMPH OVER ALL COMPETI-

MELODEONN TRUMPH OVER ALL CONTENT.

7035 - B. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CREERATED MELODEONS.

The first prewigm has just been awarded Mesers. Smitn' celebrand Melodeons at the grand National Fair hold at Wash
lagton, D. C.; also at the exhibition of the Mechanics' Charltable Institutes for the Sixte of Massachusette. For power and

wreatness of tone, eventues of tune elasticity of toach, beauty
and durability of make they excel those of any other manufacture in the United States. Persons desiring a superior

Melodeon, at a very low price are levited to call at the sole

agency.

Horace Wayers, No. 333 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Wholessie and Retail.

Ho A S FAYE & Co.

Hos. 256 and 257 Broadway. New York, (directly opposite the
Olty Hall)

Have constantly on hand a full stock of French and American
Faper Hangings. Borders. Fireboard Prints. Curtain Papers,
Bed Toetsta, Statues, Landscape. &c., of every style known to

the trade.

Merchants laying in their stocks can buy from first hands, as we manufacture largely, and import direct from Freech manufacturers, for whom we are cole asents in the United States.

Our Estall Department comprises the richest express of Decorations. Special importations made, when desired, from our splendid collection of samples. Artistic Paper Hangers sent to any part of the United States.

may past of the United States.

PAPER HANGINGS at the Old Establishment,
No. 456 Passlet.—As we are now receiving an entire New
block, embracing every variety known to the trade for our
Spring cale, we offer the halance form last years Stude &
remarkable fow rates. A large lot of Englishment of the state of the stat ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Elemt Sulton at reduced prices,
FOR CASH,
S. H. WARWICK,
No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-et.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!! VELVET CASPETS, 10, and 1/1 per yard. TAPESTRY CARPETS, 7/8 and 8/ per yard. THREE PLY GARPETS, 7/4 and 8/ per yard. CASPETS, 4/4/6 and 6/ per yard. at HIGHN ANDREWO'R, NO. 99 BOWERY.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! A splendid assertment of CARPETING AND OIL-CLOTHS, At requese Prices.

Remember No 231 Breadway.

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, 1 The Breadway, cor. White-st, have just received from the late large station sales a large assertment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices: Rich Velvet Carpet, 11/ to 14/ per yard. Rich Velvet Carpet, 11/ to re Rich Tapostry, 6/ to 10/ poer y Rich Brassels, 6/ per yard. Three-ply, 8/ to 0/ per yard. Inguis, (Lowell make), 6/. And all other goods equally low.

And other goods equally low.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS,—SMITH & LOURSBERY, No. 458 Breadway, near Grand-st, are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpers ever offered in this market, as a REDUCTION of 25 PER CENT. from last season's prices.

Rich YELVEY, 10 10/ per yard.

Rich TAPESTRY, 7/ to 10/ per yard.

Rich TAPESTRY, 7/ to 10/ per yard.

Rich TAPESTRY, 7/ to 10/ per yard.

Bich TREES-FLY, 7/6 to 0/ per yard.

Best IRGAINE, 5/ to 6/ per yard.

And other goods equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos 377 and 379 Broadway.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTES ETC., ETC.,
For cale on the most reasonable terms
roa cash ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.-In

ANTHONY J. Direct business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furrium, and the competent person will be found at the dest for the receptions of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business.

ANTHONY J. BLENCKER, Auctioneer.

(180)

No. 7 Bread st.

(169)
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular sami-weekly Auction Sale of Strocks and Bonns, this Day, at 125 related to the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement is another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office. No. 4 Proad-st.

PRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES.

Disha Sets Tee Sets, Tête à Tête Sets, Coffee Curs, Cologne
Settien, Match Boxes, Mantle Vases, Fruit Compoliers.

DAVIS COLLAMORE,
No 47 Brandway, near Grand-st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS

MANUFACTUREA'S DEFOT AT NO. 123 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
ESERHARD FARE, sole Agent. SECURITY! SECURITY!! SECURITY!!!

The subscribers are the sole owners and manufacturers of the recently patented." Le Balla" Lock, which, from its construction and finish is

FOWNER AND RUBLER PROOF,
and not as liable to get out of order as other locks now in use.
This lock is very desirable to secure Safes, Vaults, Flate and Moony Obsetts and the key is not of an objectionable size.

BYRARYS, MANYN, Nos 144 and 146 Waterst N. Y.
The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Eleks retains.

RICH SHELL DRESS COMBS, of the newest French patters: The variety em unces every style of the imported a well as been manufacture. Ladies are respectfully lavited to call and examine at the Comb store, No. 3-7 Breadwa, A. & J. SAUNDERS.

Was. R. PRINCE & Co., Plashing, N. Y., offer all the mo-ble varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants ing 25,000 extra larg. Fruit Trees, in a bearing state straining Ornamental Trees. Priced Catalogues at Re-sambers et. or will be mailed to applicants.

IIS Chambers at , or will be mailed to applicants.

STILL FURTHER PROOFS FOR THE "WILDER FATERT SALEMANDER SATE."—We this moraing lears from Means Carring of the Safe that preserved their books and papers at the fire is Heary et., on the 18th best, was see of "WILDER" WOLD-RECOVERD PATERT SALEMANDERS" and not Herring's Champion-Safe, as he would have the public believe by the advertisement in Empere. We would request that hereafter all parties of Empere. We would request that hereafter all parties of the world have the public believe by the advertisement in Empere. We would request that hereafter all parties of the would have the public believe by the advertisement in Empere. We note that the safe fire have concretely by Biffe I Herring, to specify, in the same, what and whous farmer was far in Manked, that the right party shall have bis due.

Between Manked Manked

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!-Just opened one bundled and fits new styles Peris made CLOCKS at a small advance on the importation cost W J F Datter & Co. Marble Stores Nos. 631 and 633 Sm

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF BURKEINGS FATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF
AFER, with Ball's pattent powder proof Locus, the same the
were awarded separate Medals at the World's Fair, Leefon
1861, and World's Fair, New York, 1853, and '54, and this telLock, sed the only powder proof Lock, that received a Mala
at the Locdon World's Fair, theselv others were on antihition and we now atvertised as "World's Fair Lucks". The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorised to make
neither and his agents are the only persons authorised to make
and sell his patient Champion Sayr with Hall's patent powder
proof Locks.

No. 135, 174 and 190 Water at, New York.

The Company of the Champion Sayr.

Nos 135 177 and 130 Water et., Naw York.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELOBROSS, tuned to equal temperament, can be found only at the
fluid and Pinco Store of Honace Warens No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Surviving partners,
and sole successive of Strusters, CLARK & Co. and sein manufacturers of THEIR GREUINF COD LIVE OIL. It was Mc.
CLARK and not Subbon, who he superinteeded its manufacture in Resefencediand, and we warrant it pure and made in the
most careful manner, from FRESS und Fish Civers

BEGEMAN CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Drugsiste, Nos. 185, 273 and 511 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Saltchen Source.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. -Saltrheum, Scorbut Eruptions and Scrobial: Nearly half the human rac can beer witness to the arrandinary efficacy of this wooder ful Onguent in the cure of these diseases. They never ful however loor standing or despersive the case may be. Soit the Manufactories, No. 50 Maiden lane, N. Y., and No. 244 Straad, Lendon, and by all Druggets, at 25c., 62jc. and 8 per pot. HERNIA.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH

ALGANIA:— July I TIEC MOURTS WATGED TO MARS!

& Co. No. 2; Maidenlane N.Y. by the Industrial Skinistics
of all Patices, for their new PATENT Exportat. Cure TRUSS
Reference as to its appropriate; Prof. Valentine Mast. Wilstram
Parker and John M. Garnuchin. As extensive list of name
of mercantile and other gentlems cured by the Truss, may
be seen at their office. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. TO THE BALD, OR THOSE WHO ARE LOSING THE BALD, OR THOSE WHO ARE LOSING THEIR HAIR—Especial attention is called to an advertise near in our columns headed "Rwedish Hair Crestor" which should be read with great care. To confirmed skeptics we particularly address curveives, and request them to read one of our numerous certificates.

New-Pork Daily Tribung

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1855.

The nomination of Dr. Thompson, of Albery, for Health officer of this port, was confirmed yesterday by the casting vote of Lieut. Gov. Raymond.

A partial fusion of the opponents of the Pierce Administration has been effected in Rhode Island. Gov. Hoppin has been nominated for Governor by the Waige and Know-Nothings. The same parties have agreed upon the same cardidate for Congress in the Eastern District, Nathan B. Durfee, who is a Whig. In the Western District the Whige have made no nomination, but the K. N.'s have reneminated Benj. B. Thurston, who is also the Democratic nominee. Mr. T. voted against the Nebraska bill. So did his colleague, Mr. Davis, who has again been renominated by the Democrats. Politics are con-iderably mixed in Rhode Island, but we shall see daylight after the election. One thing is quite certain, the Nebraska party will not be heard of in the contest.

In defiance of the wishes of the Peop'e's Representatives, Gov. Baretow, of Wisconsia has vetoed the Prohibitory Liquor law, which had recently been adopted by decided majorities in both branches of the Legislature. Through the assumption of the one man power, the Run traffic has again been entailed upon the people of Wisconsin with all its attendant iniquities. Gov. Baretow is a politician of the Sham-Democratic school, and is of course a candidate for reclection. As soon as the law was passed it was given out by Baratow's friends that be would veto it, and they have been busy ever since in organizing the forces of Rum and Hunkerism to oppose the forces of the friends of Temperance, Sobriety and Order.

The New-Jersey Air-Line Railroad bill wa defeated yesterday, in the Senate, by two majority. The Temperance bill, to which the Senate bad tacked a clause to submit to ebe people, was brought up in the Assembly, and that clause stricken off.

THE LAST CUBAN OUTRAGE.

One of our Correspondents at Washington anpounces that the President is determined to have satisfaction for the El-Dorado affair, and that a powerful fleet will at once be sent to the West Indies for that purpose. The same writer in-forms us that Mr. Pierce has now screwed his courage up to the sticking-point, and will make a great display of pluck and resolution for fear of putting himself beyond the pale of redemption.
At any rate, there is no question that he has frequent interviews with Mr. Soulé, notwithlatter is placed toward the Executive by the publication of the Ostend documents. What Soulé desires is well known. He longs for war with Spain, and having failed to gratify his passion in Europe, has come home to repeat his efforts for

Now it is quite possible that Gen. Pierce may be willing to go anacks with Soulé in this laudable enterprise. He may have become convinced that such a war offers the only means of redeeming his bankrupt administration, and saving that extinct and dissipated entity, the Democratic party. It is altogether in the character of such a man, to take up a desperate and preposterous notion like this, and stick to it as if for dear life. In that way he took up the Nebrasks bill and bribed and bullied it through Congress, in the face of public sentiment, and to his own irrecoverable infamy. The very fact that he is generally vacillating, weak, and irresolute, only renders him the more headstrong when he gets the bit in his mouth and breaks loose from his regular drivers.

But what is this fearful outrage which is thus about to be made the occasion for national reprisals? The facts appear to be simply that the steamer El Dorado, when pursuing her way peacefully on the sea, was stopped by a Spanish ship-of-war, boarded, and after a very brief detention allowed to continue on her way uninjured. The only question the Spanish officers wished to settle was whether she was a legiti-mate craft, or edgaged in the service of the fill-busters, and destined to attack Cubs. As soon as they were satisfied on that point, they interposed no further obstacle to her voyage. The entire "outrage," then, consists in their obliging an American steamer to come to and be examized; and we say that this was not only no outrage, but, under the circumstances, a perfectly proper and justifiable proceeding. We all know that extensive preparations have been made in this country to invade that Island; that men have been enrolled and steamers bought for this purpose, and that the Spanish Government have had excellent reason for alarm on the subject. Such being the case, and with such reason to distrust every steamer that may appear in that vicinity, is it to be expected that they will allow any such vessel to slip by them unquestioned merely because she floats the stars and stripes at her mast-

head? Could they be held to have performed

which should afterward turn out to have carrie a couple thousand men, with guns and accountion in her hold, destined for the very Islan ! they are sent to protect? And what right has the Government of the United States to complain that such a steamer is visited, when it has repeated? proved incompetent to prevent the sailing of filibuster expeditions. The circumstances are extraordinary, while the measure was not in any respect a severe or excessive one; and the public opinion of the world will be on the side of Spain in any controversy that may grow out of it.

And why are we to resurt to the violent messtres which Mr. Pierce is said to threaten, and which it is impossible to say he will not execute The only offense we have had to charge against Spain she has just settled, though Mr. Soule seems to have done his best to prevent its settle ment and to get a war out ofit. The Black Warrior affair is all amicably arranged, and, as now appears, might have been arranged months sooner. but for the contrary determination of Mr. Soule. What right have we, then to conclude that the present diffiguity may not be brought to a similar termination ! Must we have a war at all bazards, that we resort at once to warlike means of satisfaction ? Ordo we send our cruisers to the Cub sa waters merely to prevent a repetition of the simple and justifiable measure of police which we exalt into such vast proportions? If that is our purpose, let us rather look at home. Put an end to all danger of fillibuster enterprises, convince Spain that no armament hostile to any friendly power will ever be suffered to leave our cosets, and we may be sure that she will not examine another ship that comes within sight of her possessions. But as leng as such chaps as Col Kinney and Mr. Plerre Soulé are in high feather, with their place of foreign invasion and conquest, so long we must expect to be regarded with jealousy and suspicion.

Every one who really loves the honor and posce of the United States must wish that this Cuban question were disposed of, and no longer a means or demagogues and slave drivers to delude and disturb the country with. It may well be doubted whether that end can be attained so long as Slavery is preserved there in its present conditions. Let the Spanish Government emandicate the pegroes, either wholly or in part, and American lust for the Island dies out. Give the blacks freedom, and we shall think ourselves as well off without them. But so long as it is possible to add Cubs to the number of our slave States, so long we shall not cease to grasp at her. Way should not the Spanish authorities appreciate this truth, and consult their own interest as well as ours by emancipation? The question is certainly one which merits their careful consideration. It would not be necessary to give the blacks entire freedom; they might become their own owners, but still be made to work under military organization and discipline. If some measure in this direction is not adopted, the two countries may at any time be plunged in war, either by the stupidity of a Collector at Havana, or the folly of a President at Washington.

CANADA AND NAPOLEON.

Lord Elgin, after having decided that as we cannot get rid of a good for nothing President under four years, therefore we should have him for life, hereditary honor and imbecility included, has further distinguished himself by sending to Louis Napoleon the Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada to the Queen of England, soliciting permission to contribute to the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the wounded of both the Allied armies, and has received, in reply, an imperial note of thanks and compliments to the good people of Canada. Now, con tributing to the Patriotic Fand of England is one thing, but undergoing the thanks of Louis Napoleon is another, and more, we take it, than our

Canadian friends bargained for.

There is certainly such a thing in this world as fidelity to promises, and out of it grow all the realities of life. In the promises of nature, man forms all his plans; he sows, knowing that the promised sun will ripen his crops; he provides gainst heat and cold and hunger and danger, by the promises of the laws of the universe. There comething sublime in the mere contemplation of these undeviating rules, and all history is mainly varied by the greater or less perception of the necessity of imitating the law eternal which deceiveth not. So absolutely dependent is society for its existence on the dominance of truth, that all known codes punish severely its infraction, when it takes the form of perjury. Among the ancient Egytians perjury was punished with death; the earliest known of civilized people thus having arrived at the conclusion that a word passed, and hedged in with the solemaities and anctities of legal provisions, or in other words, having taken a serious public form, could not be iolated without rendering the violator dangerous to seclety and unfit to live. A milder code now prevails, but still the blood of the public beart thickens with horror at a clear case of perjuiy.

There is in perjury, properly speaking, no degree, one kind being as bad as another; but so far as finite perceptions can reach, there is some perjury more accursed from the power it confere on the perjurer. Of this kind, certainly beyond perallel in this generation is the perjury of Louis Napoleon. It is too base for characterization in plain phraseology. To blast it to its fitting deep, requires the vast tragic feeling displayed in an Eachyles, when curses came leaping hot from the

Furies. Let us consider. A vag shoud-a thing not allowed, on virtue of his blood, to enter France-Louis Napoleon bat-tered about Europe and America. One bright morning in 1848, the republicans of Paris, with much bloodshed—eleven thousand corpses were seaped around the King's palace-drove out royalty and established a republic in name, and capable of being rendered one in fact. The netast this was achieved-hardly had the Prorisional Government met in the Hotel de Ville, before Louis Napoleon wrote a letter, published in the French newspapers, congratulating the people on their success, and expressing his entire devetion to the principles of liberty and equality. There were at that time none of the imperial or royal brood admitted to France, and the question came before the Assembly on their meeting, whether any of them, under any pretense, should be admitted to France-whether agitators and scoundrels by profession-should be suffered to come into the bosom of the family of new-born freedom-whether the serpent should be placed in the cradle with the babe, or the wolf let into the fold with the lamb. To the credit of the heart and the discredit of the head of the French nation, they have in their wild times of revolution, before their duty if they suffered a steamer to pass they were leahed to frenzy by the machinations of

rmed tyrents displayed an over degree of gearocity. They have had out-pourings of the spirit of love-of an all embracing humanity-which has blinded them to the fact, that a base nature, steeped in the pride of birth, will stop at no crime to hold or to achieve the control of the rights and properties of others. This generous celusion dominates toward Louis Napoleon. Lawartine was against ever admitting one of the family into France, but Victor Hugo, whose father was a Colonel under the Emperor, mounted the tribuse and, in some lyrical book, declaimed about France being too powerful and too just and too noble not to acknowledge all ber sons, and open her arme, like a mother, to all her exited or ex-cluded children. Well, the fine phrases carried the day, and Louis Bon sparte and the Bons parteids generally entered France. Jeslousy of Cavaignac induced the wire-workers, including the President making journalist, Em le Girardin, to nominate for President the liberty-promising Louis Napeleon. The result was his election; and what is

worthy of note, from the first day of his election. be began his conspiracy. In all his public speeches and writings he studiously ignored the word Republic; and we remember distinctly that, for three years, he never made any recognition of the power by which he lived; but his politique des refrains was ever "The Emperor, my uncle," and "glory." Steadily and not slowly, the immunities gained by the revolution of 1848 were invaded and destroyed. The press-the first thing that tyraute fear-was the first to suffer. The army was forbidden to read the penny newspapers-an institution which was redeeming France from the darkness of her olden times; and as a corollary to this, they could not be sold on the streets of Paris. Next, the icurnatists were harassed by every kind of lawwits brought against them by Government tools, and the result was that the penny-press from having severally from 10,000 to 60,000 subscribers died out and the proprietors were banbrupted. The popular election of Mayors of 36,000 communes, an institution of the Republic of 1828, was next done away with, and the centralization was completed, The project of the republican member, Col. Charras-a man who wen his rank from a com non soldier-to reduce the army, as a start, by 100,000 men, was opposed by the Bonapartists, and every messure f reduction of taxes refused, when it could be achieved by lessening the brute force of the Government. At the great military review at Satory, s year before the coup d'état of December 2, Bonapartian imperial conspiracy was frustrated, but the time being ripe it took place, and with an exaggeration of perjury, and frozen-hearted murder of thousands of noble men who trusted to his honor, rarely if ever equalled in political appals. The oath of the President to the Constitution was very explicit as to the penalties it imposed upon him for any attempt to infract or overturn it. It was to be punished as hightreason.

Now, we hold any man who denies that Louis Napoleon is a deliberate perjurer and wholesale murderer, to be a knave or a fool; and the question arises, whether success in high places sanctifies crime, and whether for ever in this world the brutal distinction is to be drawn in favor of triumphant crime, when backed by rank, money, or station? If so, and the poor are to saffer, and the rich to run scot-free, creation is a great mistake-life is a lie-sunlight is gloom-and death, to any generous heart, a deliverance.

That the members of the Canadian Legislature

approve of the crimes of this feul monster, and desire to become accessories with him after the fact, or that they are content with the conduct of Lord Elgin in communing affectionately with the chief perjurer and murder of the century, we shall not admit until acknowledged by them; and if so, then they had better open their jalls, and abolish their laws, for ha nanity and all wrong against it can no longer exist in their conceptions. But if this be proved true of the rulers of Canada, we will never believe it of the people.

THE MAGISTRACY AND CRIME

We have heard both surprise and indignation apressed in reference to the late extremely lenient sentence passed by Recorder Smith upon the robber of the Chemical Bank. Kissane's hypocritical appeal to the sympathies of the Court was so transparent as to make the Recorder's art'ess confession of its influence over him look like weakness, and to set one fancying that the criminal ought to have had a double does of punishment, instead of a reduced one. But, for our own part, we are neither surprised nor indignant. We have no doubt that Recorder Smith acted with conscience, and we do not suppose that he exhibited any greater weakness than hose who now condemn him would exhibit, if they were placed in the same responsible position. We look, in short, upon the Recorder's lenient action in the premises as only another pregnant sign of the radical social evolution which is in progress, and which we have so often signalized to the attention of our readers. It is only another tacit avowal, on the part of the Individual, that he is incompetent todeal with the problems of vice and crime, and another tacit, but urgent, prayer that society itself would assume the responsibility, and, by so doing, put an

No attentive observer of the course of things, both private and public, can fall to perceive that there is an immense and growing augmentation of the sentiment of freedom in the numen bosom. some persons draw very desponding auguries indeed from the fact, and others very hopeful ones, secording to their several temperaments, or their various theories of human destiny. But the fact self is undeniable, and stands forth every year in broader, bolder relief. It is felt by all men universally, the good and the evil, the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant alike. announces itself chiefly in the form of a relaxation of the bonds of Authority, and this relaxation is perceptible in every sphere of human action. The parent of to-day is an extremely misigated form of the parent of fifty years ago. He has no doubt the same fondness for his child, but he is no longer capable of enforcing the discipline which the child's social destiny exacts. The parent of today coaxes where the other was content to command; and the child, consequently, instead of growing up with a back-bone—instead of preserving some vestige of the wholesome rudeness and simplicity of Nature-too often finds himself in the very crisis of life dyspeptic, enervated, and inclined to dissipation. The conjugal relation at-tests the same fact. The husband of to-day is not the husband his grandfather was before him.

His grandmother had a certain awful regard for that sublime and stately functionary. But what wife of to day feels any awe for her husband? "Catch her," indeed! Women's rights are extremely well'understood, even where they have not consented as yet to the foolish symbolism of dress. In the public sphere the same signs are visible. No one any lenger reverences the Goverpor, and no one goes to see the President except with the patriotic intention of getting office. Time was when the little boys would memble the peg, and reverently step off the sidewalk, when old Dr. Rogers or the great Dr. Ma son passed, feeling that there was an inconceivable amount of sanctity locked a way in those sable shripes; but Dr. Spring or Bishop Potter might traverse the town to day, his countenance per fectly radiant with "Shakspere, Milton and "Hooker." and find no urchin so humble as to do him reverence. All these signs indicate the enormous accession

which is constantly making to the popular senti-ment of freedom. They all involve a donial of established authority. The parent disclaims the exercise of arbitrary authority over his child, because he recognizes in the child a growing natural demand for freedom, which imposes the obligation of a purely rational treatment. The husband disuses his old authority over the wife, because he feels that the conjugal tie has also received an influx of freedom, making the only valid hold which either party to it has upon the aff-ction of the other, tolie in their matual worth. We grow unobservant of Governors and Presiden's only because Democracy has so fully avouched the supremacy of Individualism in the civic sphere. And our ecclesiastical dignitaries have declined to the level of the laity in popular regard, only because Protestantism has so effectually vindicated the claims of the Individual in the religious sphere. Democracy, in its ultimate analysis, pronounces every man his own King; and Protestantism, in its last analysis, pronounces every man his own Pricet. It is idle, then, to think of disgulaing the fact.

The sentiment of freedom, in the human bosom is on the increase, and that continually; and in this increase is involved a certain growing dislike to pronounce upon the internal or characteristic differences among men. We dare not abhor the evil man as we used to do. We dare not reverence the good man as we used to do. A rising sentiment of the rightful sacredness of man to man, renders us unwilling to widen the hidden gulf which divides them, and forces us, in fact, in spite of ourselves, te do everything in our power to bring them together. We feel the influence of an all-enveloping human ity, which promises to life the criminal out of his degradation, and approximate him eventually to the brotherbood of the pure and good. And in the strength of this influence we relegate all questions of interior or spiritual difference among een exclusively to the Higher Power, deeming that the public are legitimately interested only in what a man does, and not in what he is. The relation of man to man, in short, is becoming exclusively moral instead of spiritual; and hence we are getting indisposed to sit is judgment upon a man's inward character, provided his actions conform to the public exigency. We feel that he has a perfect right to be what he inwardly is. irrespective of our judgment; only we insist that this inward excredness of his be strictly conditioned upon his outwardly doing nothing prejudicial to our interests.

Now, our Judges and Magistrates are by no nears behind the popular sentiment; otherwise we should not find them elevated to office. Taey, indeed, may be viewed as most surely exhibiting its true tendency. Like tall mountain-peaks, which first catch and reflect to the vales below the rays of the oncoming sun, these eminent citizens, being so critically placed between the advancing life of society and its old routine or level, are doubtless the first to feel and exhibit in their official capacity the suffusion of the new spirit. If they are allowed any discretionary action, they are sure to show the utmost lentency to the criminal, as if they fels some new tie of brotherhood obliterating the old chasm produced by character between them, and enforcing the utmost possible contiguity consistent with their legal estrangement. Thus Recorder Smith, when confronted with Klasane, sees before him a very capable has brought into that wretched predicament. He will not look upon him in his inward or spiritual character, as being probably a thorough reprobate, but regards him simply in the light of his action, which, being merely the robbery of a bank, is not near so shocking as murder, and does not, therefore, invite a condign punishment, especially when the criminal so handsomely exresses his regret for the fatality which misled him. The Recorder feels, in fact, that he has nothing to do with the character of the criminal, or what he is, but only with his action, or what he does; and hence subsides practically into a very friendly relation with him

Now what is the remedy for this state of things? If our judges, and magistrates and policemen bey, in spite of themselves, the democratic in piration, and learn to recognize the sacredness of humanity even under its most criminal guise, we shall eventually reach the pitch of bestowing positive premium upon crime, unless some rem edy meanwhile assert itself. What then is the remedy? We are ready for our own part to confers that we see none short of that great hope which has been so often vindicated in these columns, the hope of a greatly improved human society or fellowship. This truth that man is the brother of man, the truth of human equality, lies deeper than all the differences among men, and constitutes indeed the only scientific basis for the attribution of those differences; and to organize this truth in adequate forms, is the great scientific necessity of the time. We neither crave nor expect any legislative organization of it. The legislative pow er is incessantly doing all it can to further such organization, by the removal of obsolete statutes. and the disuse of institutions which have long fallen into public contempt. It cannot do any thing more positive than this, even if it would. For society cannot be perfected by any statutes or determination of man. It can only be perfected by a growing spirit and sentiment of equality among all its members, a spirit to be embodied in institutions where every man will find his own advantage only in promoting the common welfar a, causing him consequently to forswear the paths of vice and crime as inevitably fatal to the calculations of interest even.

FROM GONAIVES.—The brig James Loown, Capt. Wallace, arrived to-day at the above, port, and report it in a very healthy condition.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NO SIGNS OF THE ASIA AT HALIPAY. Halifax, Wednesday, March 26—10 P. M. We have no tidings of the steamer Asia, new 114 days out from Liverpool. Wind north-west.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. TRESTON, Wednesday, March 28, 1855.
The Air Line bill was defeated in the Senate to-day, by a vote of 9 to 11.

The first Bank Veto appeared in the Senate to-day, that of the City Bank of Newark, (a new obseter.)

The veto will be acted on to-morrow. It is said to be the intention of the Governor to sign all the re-cher-ters and veto the new Banks.

A joint meeting was agreed upon, in the density, for Friday. This was unexpected. It was thought that body would hold out against a meeting.

The bill to Suppress Intemperance amended in the Senste so as first to take the vote of the people before the passage of the law, was shorn of the amendment in the House, and passed as it did in the first place.

The United States Court is in session. The Grand Jury have been investigating certain charges against persons in Morris County, for opening letters, daring the last election, belonging to candidates and their

The Court is trying an infringement of a patent for printing oil cloth. The parties reside in Bilas-The Court of Errors and Appeals, to-day, one firmed the decision in the celebrated Hoyt and Her

man Thorn case, in favor of Thorn.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28, 1855.

The Union this morning reiterates that the Black Warrior affair is settled, and quotes from late dispatches of the Spanish Minister, which este that the Government is ready to satisfy the damages in question, as soon as proper account shall be presented, and its amount approved

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28—9 P. M.

We had a few flakes of snow at noon. It is now clear, with the thermometer standing at 36 day, above zero.

THE MAINE LAW VETOED IN WISCONSIN. CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 27, 1855, Gov. Barsto s, of Wisconsin, has vetoed the Pra-hibitory Liquor Law bill.

HEALTH-OFFICER CONFIRMED.

ALBANT, Wednesday, March 28, 1855.

Mr. Thompson has been confirmed as Health-officer. Rumor says by the casting vote of the President of the Senate.

RHODE ISLAND WHIG CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE Wednesday, March 28, 1885.
The Whig State Convention met to-day, and neminated for Governor Wm W. Hoppin, ef Providence;
Lieutenant-Governor, John J. Reynolds, of Nord. Kingston: Secretary of State, Wm. R. Watson, o Providence; Attorney-General, Christopher S. Relinson, of Cumberland; General Tressurer, Same B. Vernon, of Newport—all the present incambane. For Congress in the Eastern District, Nathaniel B. Durfee. No nomination was made for Congress is the Western District.

the Western District.

The Krow Nothings have nominated for Governor, William W. Hoppin, Whig, the present incumbest; for Lieutenant Governor, Anderson C. Rose, Democrat; for Secretary of State, John R. Bartlett, Walg; for Attorney-General, Charles Hart, Whig; for Treasurer, Samuel Barker, Whig; for Congrees—Ewan District, Nathaniel B. Durfee, Whig; Western District, Benjamin B. Thurston, the present incumbest. Mr. Thurston has already received the Democratic nomination.

ELECTION OF TOWN OFFICERS.

PORT JARVIS, Wednesday, March 28, 1855.

The Town Election of the town officers of the term of Deerpark, took place yesterday. The centre Know Nothing ticket is said to have been elected by large majorities. Mr. Bennett, at present a member of the Assembly, who was Whig candidate for Supervisor, was defeated by a majority of 11.

PERKELL, Wednesday, March 28, 1855.

The election for town officers, held yestarday, resulted in the success of the Know Nothings, by majorities ranging from three to four hundred. Caly two tickets were run—American and Fusion.

THE SUICIDE OF THE BOSTON TELLER.
Bostos, Wednesday, March 28, 1855.
An investigation into the accounts of the Machauts' Bark, caused by the suicide of Mr. Heeps, its Paying Teller, discloses no deficiency in his relations to that Bark. He had used, however, every \$50,000 of the Merchauts' Bark money, which is made good at the expense of the Atlantic and Greers' Bank, by certifying two checks drawn by A & Peabody, which, on the authority of his certificate, were cashed, and the money drawn from these two Barks was used to make his own account good. It is supposed that Hooper lost money in some aperdictions in which he engaged.
The cotton factory belonging to Smith, Cutter & Co., in Amhast, N. H., was destroyed by fire in hight. Loss, \$10,000.

RUMOR ABOUT BAKER.

CAPE ISLAND, Wednesday, March 28, 1855.

reported here that Baker, the massers Poole, was landed at this point, and is now secretal in the woods. Our citizens have turned out for

FATAL AFFRAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.
BALTINGRE, Wednesday, March 28, 185
New-Orleans papers of Wednesday and Them last are received.

A terrible affray had occurred at the St. Chais
Hotel between two men named Harrison and Day
The latter was shot dead by Harrison, and in the su
lée a ball from Duffy's pistol killed one of the by
standers, a Dr. Parsons.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

Oswego, Wednesdey, March 29, 1834.
The propelier St. Nicholas arrived this morning feet
Toronto, with a cargo of 3 000 barrels of Floar.

OGDENSBURGH, Wednesdey, March 29, 1834.
The Steam Ferry commenced its regular triple
Prescott this morning, the St. Lawrence river, at the point, being free of ice. The weather is moderate
Wind, west.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR JAMESTOWN.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 29, 1855.

Commodore Crabb, of the African Squadron, be written a letter from this place, stating that the Seed of Officers that held the survey on the U. S sloop-dwar Jamestown have pronounced her perfectly seworthy, and fit for any cruise. She will, consequently, sail as the flag-ship of the squadron in about eight days.

Boston, Wednesday, March 28, 1883.
The Cunard steamable Africs, Capt. Harden at 10 o'clock this moraing, with 14 passessor Liverpool, and 13 for Halifax. See takes 6719,000 a specie.

RECRUITS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY. BOSTON, Wednesday, March 23, 1855.
The brig America, which sailed this meening for Halifax, carried about fifty passengers, said the New-York recruits for the British Army, but its agent of the brig states that they are engaged to such on the Halifax and Windsor Kailroad.

on the Halifax and Windsor Kailroad.

ARRESTS FOR ENLISTING IN THE FOREIGH LEGION.

PHULADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 28, 1856.
The Usified States Marshal arrested twelve men as board a, rteamboat this morning outlide, bound in New York. They had been enlisted here by order at the Isritian authorities for the foreign legion. The recruiting officer is to be arrested.

ECOND DISPATCH.

A partial examination has been held, before Combination Heartist of the recruits arrested on both the steamboat Sanford, and the case adjusted to the unday. Fifteen were arrested, including those larting charge of the recruits. It is said that sixty we set too, via New-York, on Sanday; and the supportion is that upward of fire hundred men have selleted by the agent in this city.

We were visited with a driving snow-stern and afternoon, but it did not last long.

WEATHER AT PITTSBURGH, &c.
PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, March 36, 1855.
The river is four feet and eight inches and faller,
there are two inches of snow on the ground.